

CHARACTER-MAKING.

The Most Important Part of a Community Can Have in View.

With all our many appliances for spreading knowledge and disciplining the mind, and our rightful interest in the work, there are few who would not agree that, important as it is, the building up of moral character outweighs it in its results upon the welfare of the community. A poor education is a thing greatly to be regretted, but a poor character is far more lamentable. That a workman should be unable to read and write in a land like ours is truly deplorable, but that he should be an idler, a drunkard or a cheat is much worse. Who would not prefer to employ the youth who, with the mere rudiments of learning, was trustworthy, rather than one who, with talents and education, was lacking in integrity? And what community would not be more happy and prosperous, if the citizens were honorable, law-abiding and conscientious, than if, without these qualities, they were adepts in all the scholarship of the age? Of course a good education and a good character need not, and ought not, to be separated. Happily they are the united possession of large numbers of our favored citizens in this land of opportunities. But it is too readily taken for granted that the former will insure the latter, and this is not the case. There are too many sorrowful instances of well-educated men and women falling into vicious habits and criminal practices to allow us to cherish any such delusions. Yet, although character-making is thus the most important end that any community have in view, it is by no means recognized as such, or provided for as it deserves. If intellectual exercises fail to instill it, as they certainly do, it becomes a vital question what means to use to train up the good and conscientious men and women of our country has such sore need. How shall we teach the young the lessons of sobriety and honesty, truth and purity, industry and economy, brotherly love and mutual good-will, as successfully and as thoroughly as we do those of language and of thought? Such questions frequently rise up in the mind of every conscientious teacher, and regret is felt that a complete answer is not forthcoming. Still the personal influence of the faithful teacher is very great in this direction. No one knows how much good seed is thus dropped into the soil of young hearts, or how rich a harvest it often yields. The difficulties of systematizing moral development are so numerous and grave that they may well tax the powers of the wisest and most zealous advocates. Especially in this case because maxims of good conduct, though ever so diligently laid down, are not of themselves sufficient to insure the good conduct which they recommend. Just as mental discipline consists more in the constant exercise of the mind itself in right paths than in the information imparted, so moral discipline consists more in the continual exercise of right feelings, right desires, and right actions, than in any repetitions of moral precepts, be they ever so true. Whoever can succeed in inspiring these, and cultivating them as habits, has found the true secret of character-making. As has been well said, "Not by precept, though heard daily, not by example, unless it is followed, but only by action often caused by the related feeling, can a moral habit be formed." If this is thought a delicate and difficult task we may remember that it is one not confined to a certain class, as mental development usually is, but interested to all. It is a duty which every one must share, a responsibility which none can throw off. The truth is that we are always making character, both our own and others, either for good or for evil. By the emotions we cherish, by the desires we indulge, by the actions which respond to them, we are steadily building up our own. Every hour we are adding stone upon stone, either for strength or beauty, or for weakness and deformity. And, willingly or not, we thus help to form the character of those around us. Not only by our example, but even by the unconscious influence which emanates from us, are others being helped or hurt. We are a part of their surroundings, and they are a part of ours, and as such we are all helping to form each other's character by our daily life. As we are, and as we do, so we teach others to be, and to do, though we utter no word of instruction or advice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WISDOM IN WOMEN.

Do you recollect what your feelings were immediately after you had spoken the first unkind word to your husband? Did you not feel ashamed and grieved, and yet too proud to admit it? That was, in fact, and ever will be, your evil genius! It is the temper which labors incessantly to destroy your peace, which cheats you with an evil delusion that your husband deserved your anger, when he really most required your love. If your husband is hasty, your example of patience will hide as well as teach him. Your violence may alienate his heart, and your neglect impel him to desperation. Your soothing will redeem him—your softness subdue him; and the good natured twinkle of those eyes, now flaring with tears, will make him all your own.—Catholic Standard.

THE PARTY UNITED.

Fidelity of the Democracy Everywhere to Its Political Faith.

The Democrats in all the States stand together in this off year and assert their fidelity to their political faith. The party, being Democratic, believes that all legislation should be for the good of all the people, and it opposes as undemocratic and unjust all taxation intended to lay burdens upon the masses for the benefit of a monopolistic class. It believes in tariff reform as a measure of simple justice and pressing necessity, and a year ago it said so with emphasis in its National platform. Having a conscience as well as a conviction, the party stands by that declaration of truth in spite of the fears of the timid and the counsels of the corrupt.

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FORAKER'S LATEST LIE.

The Arrant Falseness With Which He Tried to Deceive the Farmers.

We quote from a report in the Commercial-Gazette of a speech by Governor Foraker:

He then, with many homely and apt illustrations, demonstrated that the protective tariff increased the purchasing power of the farmer—had caused him to get more for his products—while nearly every manufactured article that he purchased is now cheaper than under free trade.

What an utterly irreclaimable demagogue this man Foraker is! Many manufactured articles are now cheaper than they were when the high tariff policy was adopted. Of course they are. Every body knows this. And every intelligent man knows, too, that the protective tariff has had no more to do with cheapening them than the gulf stream has had. The proof of this is at our hands. It amounts to a demonstration. It consists in the fact that the whole range of commodities—not one—whether it is "protected" or not—which has fallen in price in this country under protection, unless there has been an equal or greater decline in the price of the same article in England under "free trade." Governor Foraker knows this fact. Every man of average intelligence knows it. Knowing this fact, Governor Foraker simply exhibits himself as a lying demagogue when he tells the people that protection has cheapened the prices of manufactured commodities.

He also knows, as everybody else knows who can read, that the farmer gets very much less for his products than he did in "free trade times." The following table shows (1) the average prices of the leading farm products in the New York market in 1890, the last year of the "free trade" epoch and (2) the quotations now current in the New York markets for the same products:

Wheat, 1890, 8 pt. 100, 85.00
Oats, 1890, 8 pt. 100, 25.00
Corn, 1890, 8 pt. 100, 40.00
Clover, 1890, 8 pt. 100, 60.00
Lard, 1890, 8 pt. 100, 10.00

The comparison might be extended through the entire list of farm products with the same result. And yet Foraker tells the Ohio farmer that "the protective tariff has caused him to get more for his productions."

Is it possible the Ohio farmer is so ignorant as to be deceived by such an arrant falsehood?—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE RECENT VICTORIES.

A Connecticut Revolution Due to the Australian Ballot System.

The revolution in Norwich, the Republican stronghold in Connecticut, is a triumph of the Australian ballot over bulldozing. For twenty years the Republican factory lords of Norwich have kept it Republican by the suppression of the Democratic majority. Nowhere in the Union has there been as much intimidation practiced as in these New England factory towns of which Norwich is typical. The factory foreman and the spies of the factory owners, following the operations to the polls, have forced them to vote the Republican ticket under penalty of discharge.

Under this system Norwich gained a reputation through New England as "the citadel of Connecticut Republicanism." It had not given a Democratic majority since the war until the other Monday, when, with the secret ballot in use for the first time, the pressure was removed from the suppressed majority and it asserted itself. The overseers and spies were kept away from the polls. The voters were securely guarded from espionage in close polling booths, and when the vote was counted it was found that class despotism had been overthrown and an end put to the long reign of Republican intimidation.

Similar results followed the introduction of the Australian system in other towns. In Waterbury the Democrats "made a clean sweep," and in the light of such results there is no reason to doubt that with a free ballot, Connecticut will be as safely Democratic as New Jersey is.

The usefulness of the Australian ballot has been demonstrated in Montana as well as in Connecticut. Though the vote subject to undue control is much smaller proportionately in the former State, there is reason to believe that the Montana Democrats owe the election of their Governor and of a Democratic Legislature to the secret ballot, which operates as a check on bribery as well as on intimidation. The strength of the Democratic party lies in a "free ballot and fair count," in the education of the voter and in his protection in the exercise of the franchise. That the Australian ballot goes a long way towards insuring free and honest government there is no room to doubt after the result in Norwich.—St. Louis Republic.

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SOME TARIFF FACTS.

Senator Allison's Protestations and Senator Allison's Senate Bill.

Mr. Allison tells us that the rich pay the duties on woolen goods because only the most costly goods are imported. That the Iowa Senator means to make this statement true, though it is not quite true now, will appear from a comparison of some of the rates under the present law with those proposed by the Allison Senate bill last year. The ad valorem equivalents of the present and proposed duties are from an official computation based on the importations of the fiscal year 1887.

Woolen clothes, cheapest, under the present law 89.81 per cent., under the Allison bill, 102.69 per cent.; dearest, now 68.91 per cent., Allison, 73.91 per cent.; Flannels, cheapest, now 57.65 per cent., Allison, 94.11; dearest, now 73.02, Allison, 77.73; Blankets, cheapest, now 69.36 per cent., Allison, 95.22; dearest, now 70.33, Allison, 74.62; Wool hats, cheapest, now 66.22 per cent., Allison, 92.03; dearest, now 52.07, Allison, 53.82; Knit goods, cheapest, now 83.33 per cent., Allison, 258.33; dearest, now 62.58, Allison, 70.80; Women's and children's dress goods, cheapest, now 67.89 per cent., Allison, 86.25; dearest, now 69.68, Allison, 73.92.

It will be seen that the Allison bill in every instance increases the rate on the cheaper goods far more than on the dearest. It is plain that Mr. Allison does not mean to have the masses of the people, whose incomes are small, pay anything into the Treasury on woolen goods. But he means to have them pay much more than they now do to the "infant" woolen mills. The house bill provided for a uniform rate of 40 per cent. on all these goods. This is eight times as high as the duty under the first tariff, 1789; but just contrast it for a moment with Mr. Allison's 258.33 per cent. on cheap knit goods! And yet the woolen-mill industry is just a century older than it was when the first tariff was enacted.

Such is Mr. Allison's poor man's tariff.—Chicago Times.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Sound Paragraphs Taken from the Massachusetts Democratic Platform.

We declare our continued and hearty support of the cause of tariff reform, for which we then contended, and our firm conviction of its success in the near future.

We reaffirm our demands for free raw materials and lower duties upon the necessities of life.

We believe that free wool as provided for in the bill passed by the Democratic majority of the last House of Representatives is essential to the prosperity of the woolen industry, upon which that of the wool grower is dependent, while it will afford relief to all consumers of woolen goods. We call the particular attention of the farmers of this State, who have borne the heavy burden of high tariff, taxation without any of the prosperity promised them, to the relief they will receive through the reduction of customs taxes upon articles which we consume.

We give our hearty support to the petition of the present Republican Governor of this State, and other leading iron and steel manufacturers of New England members of Congress, asking for free coal and iron ore and lower duties upon pig iron, and we commend their efforts to save this important industry threatened with extermination in our section of the country through failure to adapt tariff duties to the changed conditions of the iron market.

We demand that all materials for shipbuilding, whether of metal or wood, be relieved from the heavy taxation now imposed upon them, and made free of duty, to the end that American shipbuilders may be placed in a better position to construct ships capable of competing upon the ocean with those of foreign countries.—Platform of the Massachusetts Democracy.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Grover Cleveland still lives and will live to carry out his brave and honest theories as the leader of the Democratic party.—Natchez Democrat.

Is there a laborer in all this broad land who can show that his wages have been raised in consequence of a protective tariff?—Sullivan (Ind.) Democrat.

"When I do a favor for a Southern Democrat," remarked Uncle Zeke, yesterday, "he gimme a dime or a quarter and say nuttin. When I do a favor for a Northern Republican, he gimme some good advice and say: 'God bless yer, my brudder.'"—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

True to the conditions and practical politics of the party, the Republicans of Montana are now attempting to steal the recent election in that State. In their effort to this end they are incited by the Republican press of the country. A party that once stole the Presidency will not have many scruples about stealing an election in an infidel State, and to that end their efforts are now directed. The election in Montana was close, but on all the returns the Democrats have carried it. Nevertheless, contests are to be raised and doubts suggested as to keep Montana out of the Union unless it can come in as a Republican State.—Chicago Herald.

What Iowa May Do Next Month.

The sound old Republican Philadelphia Telegraph gives Harrison an uncomfortable piece of intelligence from the Northwest, which is by no means calculated to conduce to his personal comfort:

The political situation in Iowa seems to be getting in a very remarkable shape. Governor Larrison is a unit and only one of the strongest men in the State, and his recent mismanagement of the views of the Democratic candidate for Governor on the transportation question, approved as they have been by other leading Republicans, has naturally, seriously disturbed the managers, and caused great excitement throughout the Republican party. It is evident that the Iowa situation is not so bright as it was, for some purpose. The election of a Democratic Governor in the old Republican State of Iowa, no matter what the result of local issues if might be attributed, would cause a National revolution. It would be necessary to put a new and enlarged legislative apparatus in the White House.

FARM AND FRESIDE.

—Hanging baskets should be filled but not taken indoors until well established.

—A very good liniment for sores and bruises is made of one-half pint of sweet-oil, one ounce of lanolin and a piece of camphor gum the size of a walnut.—Housekeeper.

—Cows require care to prevent them from falling off in the quality or quantity of their milk. Bran, ground oats, flaxseed meal and cottonseed meal are among the kinds of food that increase the quality of milk.—American Agriculturist.

—Grape vines may be pruned any time after the leaves fall and before the sap runs in the spring. Grape cuttings should be made late in the fall, and be wintered over, buried in dry soil out doors, and be planted out in the spring and the land well settled.—Farm and Fireside.

—Pumpkin Pie: One cupful of cooked pumpkin, three-quarters cupful sugar, one egg, half a teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a pinch of salt, a little grated nutmeg if desired, one cupful of milk. This quantity will make two pies of usual size or one large one which may be baked in a mountain cake tin.

It is better, says an exchange, to sow wheat late with the soil in proper condition—i. e., compacted and moist near the surface—than to get a large and unnatural growth in dry, hot weather. It should always be remembered that wheat needs a moist, cool climate, and seedling should be delayed until this can be obtained.

—Canned Squash: Boil the squash and strain through a colander. If very dry add a little water. Fill glass jars with it, screw covers lightly on and set into a boiler of cold water with straw or a perforated board in the bottom of the boiler. Bring the water to boiling and cook an hour or more in all. Then take out the cans, and if the contents have shrunk fill up with hot water and seal at once.—N. Y. World.

A simple method of curing the lungs in chicks, and one that is successful in the hands of some persons, is to pinch the windpipe. With the left hand hold the head of the bird up and the neck straight, and with the thumb and finger of the right hand pinch the windpipe smartly, slightly rolling it. Begin as low down as possible and follow it upward to the mouth. Be careful to release it frequently to give the bird a chance to cough up the crushed parasites.—Rural New Yorker.

—There is but one way to squeeze a lemon, and that is the simple, old-fashioned way, between the fingers. Plenty of power can be brought to bear, especially if the lemon is well rolled first. There is a great difference between the flavor of the juice extracted in this way and that by the other methods, as there is between old-fashioned backwash cokes, when the milk stands over night, and the new-fashioned kind that are made while you wait.

—Lemon Honey. Beat the yolks of six eggs until light, add gradually, beating all the while, one pound of powdered sugar. Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add it to the yolks and sugar, beat well, and then stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Pour this into a double boiler, and stir continually over the fire until the mixture is about the consistency of very thick cream; take from the fire, and add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons, mix, and turn into a stoneware or china bowl to cool.—Boston Budget.

WORK THAT PAYS.

"Cooking Food for Cows and Young Hogs During the Cold Season."

It pays to cook food. I do so for hogs, calves, and milk cows. I cook corn, oats, rye, barley, corn fodder, potatoes, and, in fact, all kinds of grain and roots. I find I can put on as much flesh with one bushel—32 quarts—of cooked corn as I can with 50 quarts of raw corn. I also tested cooking for a single cow, and having cooked four pounds of corn and oats ground together per day, got an increase of 16 per cent. in the milk, and of 19 per cent. in the cream or butter. The cow was fed and watered the same as usual in every way except that the grain was cooked. I also tested it on my driving horse, and found that he could do the same work on eight pounds of cooked corn and oats that he did on 12 pounds of raw, and he looked and felt better. I fed him in each case. For cooking I use a small fire hog and upwards; and for a smaller number I cook sometimes on the stove, and sometimes with the steamer. I cook every day in summer and well as in winter, if I am feeding not less than one bushel per day, and if I am feeding less than that I cook every other day.

I can not make it pay me to cook for one single cow or hog. In such a case I would cook on the kitchen stove; but I would run the steamer at a profit in cooking feed for five cows, or five hogs or four horses.

I claim that it pays me from 20 to 40 per cent. to cook roots, the profit depending on the kinds of stock I am feeding. One bushel of steamed potatoes I value more highly than I do one bushel of raw corn for young pigs or calves. I used not to have time to cook but according to my experience during the last four years, if I have not the time, it would pay me to hire some one to do it for me for a lot of 20 or 25 hogs. I want my stock fed just at the same times each day. I usually feed night and morning as regularly as I can be done. One of my neighbors put 32 pounds of flesh and fat on a 250-pound hog in 30 days of cooked corn, and 30 pounds on one fed on raw corn.

In all my experience I have not known a single farmer who makes a success of his business who does not own that it pays him to cook grain for his hogs if he has once tried it. In cooking with my steamer all that is needed is to put in four or five pulls of water and build the fire, and put the feed into the barrel or tank. I usually do it after feeding in the evening, and it is all ready to feed in the morning, and it pays me from 20 to 35 per cent. to do it.—J. B. Pike, in Rural N. W. Yorker.

JOCUND JOTTINGS.

Is a good speech there are two important things. One is the beginning and the other is the end. The nearer the beginning is to the end, as a general thing, the better and more satisfactory the speech.

Say, master, is there a circus here to-day? "No, what made you think so?" "Ain't they clowns comin' up the street?" "Those? Why, they're the students in lawn tennis suits."

A snake now in a New Jersey corn-field not only scared every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he had carried to his nest three days before.

—First Boston Girl:—Got any pickles? "No, but I got some corn."—That's all right. I've got some corn beans and two slice pickles. Let's lunch.

When a dog gets after a rabbit he makes the law fly. Sometimes, when a woman gets after her devoted husband she, too, makes the law fly. And when a mother finds her only son at the jam she also makes the law fly.

—Conversation:—"Here, my good fellow! You know that if you put that strap in the middle you will ruin both shoes?" "Faith, I don't know that as well as myself. That's both ends of the car I am sitting on."

—Tidy say: The patient waiter is no loser. That depends on whether he has anything in his apron pocket to lose or gain, or whether he wears a white apron in a restaurant. It also depends on whether it is a sit-down or stand-up waiting.

—Wife or Air:—"Don't disturb my husband. He is in the midst of a critical scene." Visitor:—"Is he at work on a critical scene in his new comedy?" "No, it's worse than that. His landlord is talking to him about his rent."

—Cry:—"I should think that you would find life very dreary!" Visitor:—"Here! I can assure you this is a pretty lively place for its size." "I should not suppose from the looks of things any thing but a dreary place." "That's where you're mistaken. Why, it ain't two weeks since we had an eclipse of the moon."

—My wife is the most luxurious woman who ever lived, said a friend. "I believe you're right," broke in a third party. "I don't know why you believe me," continued the first. "To tell the truth, I don't," replied Smith, looking bored. "Well, I'll tell you. We've been married twelve years, and lived in the same house all the time; and this morning she found a new place to hide my slippers."

—Lester:—A song of rebelling. Hearts that were once so glad. Women, look up and be hopeful. The sun and moon are made to be had. Take courage, O weak ones dependent. And drive away the clouds of fear. With the weapon that never will fail you, Myself, I'll defend you.

For when you have any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and "functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the enemy of ill-health and happiness to rout. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure.

It is said that the great oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly becoming exhausted. The supply has fallen from 10,000 to 4,000 barrels per day. Search is being made for new fields.

—Miss MURPHY:—Charles Robert Cradock's novels yield her about \$5,000 a year.

Who is Dr. A. T. Shallenberger? He is a prominent physician of Rochester, N. Y., who graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1861. In 1847 he announced the theory that all Malarial disease was caused by living germs in the blood and demonstrated its correctness by his Antidote for Malaria, which cured when all else failed. The microscope now reveals these germs, and Physicians accept the fact. If you have Malaria in your system, get the medicine and be well.

A CANAL two hundred and fifty miles long is to be built for navigable purposes in New Mexico. It will be thirty feet wide.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass, stock country in the world. Free information free. Address Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

Be moderate in your pleasures, that your pouch for them may continue. Always to indulge our appetites is to extinguish them.

There is nothing unless it be the sewing machine that has lightened woman's labor as much as Edison's Electric Soap, confounding and saving her from her woe. Have you made its acquaintance? Try it.

Don't you see it gets within your trenches by anything thought leading to it, and your victory will then be comparatively easy.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are positive cures for all ailments, and all the life produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

It is dear to many persons in Islam to mention the King's name. This is a custom that many other tribes rigidly adhere to.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1890.

CATTLE—Native Steers 12 1/2 @ 14 1/2
COTTON—Middling 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—Winter Wheat 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
CORN—No. 2 Yellow 50 @ 52
POPKIN—Mess 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30, 1890.

COTTON—Middling 10 1/2 @ 11 1